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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

WEEKLY BULLETIN

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1948

Number 83

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SECTION I

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Venereal Disease Control

A copy of the English translation of the new Venereal Disease Prevention Law is included with this Bulletin (Inclosure 1) for the guidance of Military Government Health Officers. The Venereal Disease Prevention Law No. 48, 1927, and Welfare Ministry Ordinance No. 45, 1945, and all Disease Prevention Bureau Instructions pertaining to them will be rescinded when the new VD Prevention Law becomes effective on 1 September. The Ministry Ordinance and Cabinet Ordinance referred to in the new Law are now being drawn up and will be disseminated as soon as possible. The attached copy of the new Law is the official copy as approved by SCAP. If any questions arise as to the interpretation of the law, they should be referred to the Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, through channels for clarification.

SECTION II

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Animal Disease Control School

Two lectures on Animal Diseases and their relationship to public health and Bovine Brucellosis was given at the Kodaira Laboratory where representatives from each prefecture are in attendance for a period of one month. This school is being sponsored by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Equine Encephalomyelitis

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reported a sharp increase in the current outbreak of equine encephalomyelitis in the Kanto district. A total of 169 additional cases were reported from seven prefectures with Tochigi accounting for 69 of the total. A temporary delay in the production of encephalomyelitis vaccine has occurred, but will be available approximately 4 August. Heavy rains followed by hot weather is held accountable due to the increased amounts of mosquitoes in the district.

Animal Diseases

The following report of animal disease outbreaks for period 24-30 July was submitted by the Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Prefecture	Disease	No. of Cases
Fukushima	Swine cholera	29
Nagano	Swine erysipelas	5
Chiba	Swine erysipelas	3
	Swine plague	15
	Swine cholera	27
Saitama	Equine encephalomyelitis	69
Tochigi	" "	10
Yamanashi	" "	55
Ibaraki	" "	10
Chiba	" "	7
Tokyo	" "	5
Saitama	" "	24
Gumma	" "	1
Gifu	" "	
Nagano	" "	3

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SECTION III

NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

On Wednesday 28 July, 61 students were graduated from the four month Refresher Course in Public Health Nursing at the Institute of Public Health.

SECTION IV

SUPPLY DIVISION

General

As noted in Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No. 81, for period 5-11 July, the information supplied by Military Government Teams in the Monthly Military Government Activities Reports on supply activities is carefully screened by Supply Division and appropriate action taken to correct irregularities. Therefore, it is desirable that full details be supplied in order to facilitate investigation and correction of these irregularities. Such information as file numbers and dates of communications, quantities and names of items involved, and any other information which is pertinent will be helpful to complete this action.

Production

A breakdown of the plan of allocation of liquid chlorine for chlorination of water and water treatment plants, by prefectures, for the period July, August and September 1948 is included as Inclosure 2a. Allocation tickets were mailed on 24 July by the Ministry of Welfare direct to the cities and towns concerned. At the same time, Ministry of Welfare notified each prefectoral office of the breakdown of allocations to the cities and towns within the given prefecture.

While it is realized that the total quantity allocated for this period, July - September, is the largest overall quarterly allocation of liquid chlorine ever received, further efforts will be made at the national level, if necessary, to increase this supply and subsequent announcements will be made. Prefectural health officials should assist water treatment plants to obtain liquid chlorine in accordance with the allocations made.

A breakdown of the plan of allocation of bleaching powder for water purification treatment and water treatment plants, by prefectures, for the period July, August and September is included as Inclosure 2b. Allocation tickets were mailed on 27 July by the Ministry of Welfare direct to the cities and towns concerned. At the same time, Ministry of Welfare notified each prefectoral office of the breakdown of allocations to the cities and towns within the given prefecture. The total quantity allocated for this period, July - September, is the largest overall quarterly allocation ever received and should be adequate to meet all requirements.

In addition to the breakdown furnished in Inclosure 2b, allocations of 20,000 kgs. of bleaching powder for use in slaughter houses, meat inspection plants and 17,690 kgs. of bleaching powder to those prefectures (Ishikawa, Toyama, Fukui, in the Hokuriku District) devastated by the recent disastrous earthquake, are being planned. Prefectural health officials should assist in expediting deliveries of the material in accordance with the allocations made.

A breakdown of fuel allocation, (standard coal and lignite), by prefectures, for use in those hospitals attached to Universities, Medical Colleges, and other educational institutions under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education, is included in Inclosure 2c. The standard coal allocations cover the period July, August and September, while the lignite allocations listed cover only the month of July. Ministry of Education officials have mailed allocation tickets directly to the hospitals concerned.

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Distribution of DDT products and typhus vaccine during June totaled 862,995 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 169,741 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 56,751 vials of typhus vaccine. A detailed breakdown by prefectures and governmental departments of the June distribution is included in Inclosure 2d.

Studies were made of the requirements for 10% DDT dust and 5% DDT residual effect spray for use in the national hospitals and national sanatoria under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Welfare. Allocations were based on 3.5 lbs. of 10% DDT dust and 0.6 gallons of 5% spray per hospital bed per year. Shipments of the DDT products were made direct to the hospitals during April, May and June, to meet the yearly requirement of each hospital.

Month	10% DDT Dust		5% DDT Residual Effect Spray	
	Nat'l. Hospital	Nat'l. Sanatorium	Nat'l. Hospital	Nat'l. Sanatorium
April	122,685 lbs.	169,101 lbs.	20,380 gals.	27,100 gals.
May	30,485 lbs.	33,767 lbs.	6,578 gals.	7,455 gals.
June	5,590 lbs.	2,795 lbs.	720 gals.	350 gals.
Total	158,760 lbs.	205,663 lbs.	27,678 gals.	34,905 gals.

Grand Total of Distribution of DDT Products
to Nat'l. Hospitals and Nat'l. Sanatoria

Month	10% DDT Dust	5% DDT Residual Effect Spray
April	291,786 lbs.	47,480 gals.
May	64,252 lbs.	14,033 gals.
June	8,385 lbs.	1,070 gals.
Total	364,423 lbs.	62,583 gals.

Detailed breakdown indicating quantities of dust and spray received by each institution, according to dates of shipments, is furnished in Inclosure 2e.

A breakdown of solid fuel allocation (standard coal and lignite) by district and prefectures, for use in national hospitals and sanatoria, for July, August and September is furnished in Inclosure 2f. (Unit: metric ton). Allocation tickets were mailed direct to the institutions while notification by the Ministry of Welfare of the detailed prefectoral allocation breakdown is mailed to each prefectoral health office.

A similar breakdown is furnished in Inclosure 2g of solid fuel allocation (standard coal and lignite) by districts and prefectures, for use in Public and Private Hospitals and Sanatoria, for July, August and September. (Unit: metric ton). Allocation tickets are mailed direct to the institutions while the Ministry of Welfare notifies by mail each prefectoral health office of its detailed prefectoral allocation breakdown.

A similar breakdown is furnished in Inclosure 2h of solid fuel allocation (standard and substandard coal and lignite) by districts and prefectures, for use in Public Bathhouses, for July, August and September (Unit: metric ton). The same procedure applies on mailing direct to consumer the allocation tickets at the same time mailing to prefectoral health offices the detailed prefectoral allocation breakdown.

Allocations of cement received by the Ministry of Welfare for July, August and September included the following three categories in the specified amounts:

Category	Amount of Allocation
Welfare Institutions	3,000 tons
Government Demand	5 tons
Waterworks Repairs	1,500 tons
Total	4,505 tons

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Breakdown of the allocations, according to general categories, is included in Inclosure 2i. Further detailed prefectoral breakdown of the category "Water-works Repairs" is included in Inclosure 2j.

A total of 5,505 pieces of the various types of DDT dusting and spraying equipment for mosquito and fly control programs was produced during the period 18 - 24 July.

During the period 18 - 24 July, 120,010 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 4,855 gallons of 5% DDT residual effect spray, and 24,630 vials of typhus vaccine were distributed. At the same time, 69,800 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 121,250 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 3,111 vials of typhus vaccine were received. Total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 24 July include 2,214,481 lbs. of 10% DDT dust, 415,365 gallons of 5% DDT spray, and 60,235 vials of typhus vaccine.

Distribution

Dusters and sprayers for insect and rodent control were shipped to 23 prefectures under Ministry of Welfare supervision in the period 18-24 July. A total of 6,822 pieces of equipment were distributed as follows:

Prefecture	DDT Duster	Kanpsack Sprayer	Semiautomatic Sprayer	Hand Sprayer	Power Duster
Ehime	0	100	0	0	0
Hokkaido	100	0	20	500	0
Iwate	0	200	0	0	0
Akita	200	0	0	0	0
Fukushima	0	200	0	200	0
Ibaraki	0	170	0	0	0
Gumma	0	0	10	0	0
Chiba	1,008	10	0	300	0
Tokyo	0	320	0	213	1
Niigata	150	0	0	0	0
Yamanashi	0	100	0	200	0
Nagano	200	300	0	0	0
Kyoto	250	0	0	20	0
Wakayama	0	0	150	0	0
Shimane	100	0	0	0	0
Hiroshima	0	150	360	120	0
Yamaguchi	100	0	0	50	0
Kagawa	100	100	0	0	0
Fukuoka	100	0	0	0	0
Saga	0	200	0	0	0
Nagasaki	0	0	0	360	0
Kumamoto	0	0	100	0	0
Oita	0	0	160	0	0
Total	2,308	1,750	800	1,963	1

The "Second distribution" of U. S. Army surplus cotton sanitary materials released to the Japanese Government has been completed. Sales have been made through normal ration channels, special ration tickets having been issued by prefectoral governors. Following is a list of items and quantities covered by this "Second distribution", a total of 22 items is involved.

Stock No.	Description	Unit	Quantity
2004000	Bandage Gauze Roller, 2 in. by 6 yds.	Doz.	21,768
2005000	Bandage Gauze Roller, 3 in. by 10 yds.	Doz.	6,586
2006000	Bandage Gauze Roller, 4 in. by 10 yds.	Doz.	30,024
2008000	Bandage Muslin, 3 in. by 5 yds.	Doz.	720
2011000	Bandage Suspensary	Doz.	480
2015000	Cotton Batting Non-absorbent, 1 lb.	Roll	364

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<u>Stock No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
2013000	Cotton Absorbent Compressed, 1 oz.	Pkg.	81,270
2016500	Crinoline Surgical, 36 in. by 100 yds.	Roll	2,592
2021000	Gauze Plain, 36 in. by 5 yds.	Roll	7,836
2024000	Gauze Plain Sterilized, 36 in. by 1 yd.	Each	32,628
2025400	Mask, Face, Surgical, Improved, 120	Pkg.	360
2039000	Stockinet, 3 in. by 25 yds.	Roll	708
2040000	Stockinet, 6 in. by 25 yds.	Roll	432
2003185	Bandage, Gauze, Compressed, 3 in. by 6 yds.	Each	927,988
2042000	Wadding Sheet, 5 in. by 6 yds.	Roll	137,796
2012000	Bandage, Muslin, Triangular, 12	Pkg.	75
9200200	Bandage, Gauze, Compressed, White, 4 in. by 4 in.	Each	5
9200300	Bandage, Gauze, Compressed, Brown, 4 in. by 4 in.	Each	10,000
9200500	Bandage, Gauze, Compressed, Brown, 2 in. by 2 in, 4	Pkg.	16,150
9203000	Bandage, Plaster of Paris, 6 in. by 5 yds. 12	Pkg.	2,800
9205000	Dressing, First Aid, Large	Each	3,300
9206000	Dressing, First Aid, Small	Each	14,700

Following is a breakdown of distribution by prefecture, for five of these items:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Bandage Gauze Roller (unit: doz.)</u>	<u>Cotton Absorbent Compressed (unit: 1 oz pkg)</u>	<u>Gauze Plain Ster. (unit: pc)</u>	<u>Wadding Sheet (unit: roll)</u>	<u>Bandage Gauze Comp. (Unit:pc)</u>
Hokkaido	1,271	3,440	1,378	5,850	39,168
Aomori	388	1,020	428	1,770	12,096
Iwate	425	1,210	510	2,124	14,688
Miyagi	700	2,480	766	3,200	21,600
Akita	285	1,100	450	1,968	13,248
Yamagata	446	1,150	480	2,100	13,824
Fukushima	662	1,760	730	3,000	20,448
Ibaraki	694	1,840	756	3,200	21,600
Tochigi	544	1,448	590	2,400	16,992
Gumma	530	1,414	575	2,400	16,128
Saitama	687	1,861	738	3,300	21,500
Chiba	852	2,230	923	3,900	26,208
Tokyo	2,824	6,920	2,886	12,284	80,640
Kanagawa	924	2,400	1,000	4,200	28,636
Niigata	910	2,400	1,000	4,200	28,340
Toyama	355	1,000	396	1,500	11,232
Ishikawa	400	1,000	426	1,800	12,384
Fukui	250	500	288	1,200	7,776
Yamanashi	378	500	400	1,800	11,520
Nagano	749	2,000	800	3,300	23,040
Gifu	550	1,500	600	2,400	17,128
Shizuoka	815	2,000	888	3,900	25,344
Aichi	1,114	3,200	1,200	5,100	34,272
Mie	510	1,000	600	2,400	16,128
Shiga	324	1,000	400	1,500	10,080
Kyoto	854	2,000	900	3,900	26,496
Osaka	1,384	4,000	1,488	6,300	42,624
Hyogo	1,114	2,996	1,200	5,100	34,260
Nara	400	2,000	460	1,800	12,672
Wakayama	330	1,000	400	1,500	10,368
Tottori	200	521	200	900	5,760
Shimane	340	1,000	400	1,500	10,368
Okayama	648	2,000	645	3,000	19,584
Hiroshima	760	2,000	800	3,600	23,040
Yamaguchi	610	2,000	600	2,700	18,432

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Prefecture	Bandage Gauze Roller (unit: doz)	Cotton Absorbent Compressed (unit: 1 oz pkg)	Gauze Plain Steril'd. (unit: pc)	Wadding Sheet (unit: roll)	Bandage Gauze Comp. (unit: pc)
Tokushima	280	600	300	1,200	8,216
Kagawa	324	1,000	288	1,500	10,868
Ehime	473	1,200	576	2,100	14,976
Kochi	300	750	288	1,500	9,216
Fukuoka	1,224	3,200	1,275	5,700	38,016
Saga	372	1,000	600	1,800	11,520
Nagasaki	596	1,500	600	2,700	18,432
Kumamoto	748	2,000	600	3,300	23,040
Oita	496	1,300	600	2,200	14,976
Miyazaki	360	1,000	600	1,700	11,520
Kagoshima	624	1,600	600	3,000	19,584

Three hundred and forty-three drums (50 gallons each), the equivalent of 514,500 gallons finished insecticide, of pyrethrum emulsion were shipped to six prefectures during the period 19 - 25 July. The distribution was as follows:

Distribution of Pyrethrum Emulsion, 30X, 19 - 25 July 1948

Prefecture	Quantity 50-Gal Drums
Hokkaido	78
Tokyo	75
Niigata	50
Toyama	50
Nagano	40
Aichi	50
Total	343

SECTION V

NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Section Conferences

The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, is conducting conferences in Aomori, Niigata, Kyoto and Oita for all the Prefectures in Japan. The Narcotic Control Law, Marihuana Control Law, and regulations issued pursuant thereto will be discussed with narcotic agents and other prefectoral officials.

Addicts

A female addict arrested in Tokyo in September 1947 and subsequently sentenced to two months hard labor was arrested again in July on a narcotic charge. Posing as a Nisei, the addict was using extortion to obtain narcotics from at least four physicians all whom are being investigated. This case accentuates the necessity for the provision in the Narcotic Control Law which makes it mandatory that such an addict receive not less than six months penal servitude.

SECTION VI

WELFARE DIVISION

International League of Red Cross Societies

The XVII International Red Cross Conference is to be held in Stockholm, Sweden, 17 August - 2 September.

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A representative from Public Health and Welfare Section will attend the conference as SCAP Observer accompanied by three officials of the Japanese Red Cross Society in the capacity of Technical Advisors.

This Conference is the first International meeting of the League of Red Cross Societies since the meeting held in London, England, in 1938.

National Relief Association (Dobo Engo Kai)

References: Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletins No. 79 (for period 28 June - 4 July) and No. 80 (for period 5 - 11 July).

Dobo Engo Kai, National Headquarters (Tokyo) took administrative action whereby their Branch Offices (prefectural) were to determine, individually, on or before 20 July, if they were to be participating members of the Community Chest.

Thirty-eight Branch Offices have decided to be participating members of the Community Chest (fund raising during October 1948 for fiscal year 1948-49) and eight Branch Offices have decided to conduct fund raising activities (membership campaign) independent of the Community Chest. The Branch Offices (prefectural) that will be independent of the Community Chest (fiscal year 1948-49) are: Iwate, Akita, Yamagata, Fukushima, Gunma, Saga, Nagasaki and Kagoshima.

Training Programs for Day Nursery Personnel

The Child Care Section, Children's Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, has established a program of short courses for day nursery and child welfare institutional personnel. Information received by the Ministry of Welfare indicates that definite programs have been planned in the following seven prefectures: Okayama, Tottori, Gunma, Mie, Yamaguchi, Kanagawa and Osaka.

The number of days and hours included in each of the programs varies by prefecture. Most of the training courses begin in July and August and will be completed by December. Detailed information concerning the training programs for particular prefectures may be secured from the Child Welfare Section of the Prefectural Department of Welfare.

Subjects to be covered in this training program are child care, nutrition, children's diseases, case work, group work. Lecturers who will conduct the in-service training program are for the most part personnel in the various prefectures.

Miss Helen Keller to Visit Japan

Information has been received that Miss Helen Keller is expected to arrive in Japan on 29 August in the BCOF Area of Iwakuni Air Field. From Iwakuni, Miss Keller will proceed to Tokyo as a guest of SCAP and after a series of meetings in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area, will enter on a tour that will cover the major cities of Japan. The tentative schedule, as prepared by the Helen Keller Fund Committee (Japanese), subject to Miss Keller's approval, is given below:

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September	25	Leave Kahazawa
	26	Arrive Nagoya
	27-28	Nagoya program
	29	Leave Nagoya, arrive Osaka
	30 - 4 Oct	Osaka program (Includes Kobe)
October	5	Nara
	6-8	Kyoto program
	9	Leave Osaka
	10	Arrive Hiroshima
	11-12	Hiroshima program
	13	Leave Hiroshima
	14	Arrive Fukuoka
	15-16	Fukuoka program
	17-18	Nagasaki program
	19-20	Unzen

Military Government Teams will be notified of any deviation from this schedule. While not as yet included in this schedule, it is hoped that Miss Keller may make a stop at Sakata, Yamagata Prefecture, on 21 September.

The Awarding of Medals to Wounded Soldiers and Bereaved Families

Information received from the field through Command and Technical Channels has indicated that the Japanese Government has permitted the continuance of the awarding of wounded soldiers and bereaved families' medals during the early part of 1948.

While this has not been considered by the Japanese as a decoration ("Kun-Sha") - nevertheless it appears to be a violation of the spirit, if not the letter of the Potsdam Declaration and subsequent statements of policy. The Ministry of Welfare has been requested to halt the further awarding of these medals.

On 26 July a Ministerial dispatch was sent to all prefectures ordering immediate suspension of the awarding of these medals. It is suggested that Military Government Welfare Officers advise SCAP, through channels of any further violations. Any utilization of these awards by organized groups or individuals in the solicitation of funds for public and/or private organizations, agencies and operations should also be reported. Public display of these badges or medals is to be discouraged.

Public Assistance

The Ministry of Welfare is expected shortly to announce a new table of standard allowances for public assistance. The new table will represent an increase of approximately 200% and will probably rescind Social Affairs Bureau Instruction (Sha-hatsus) #7 and #57. This information is furnished in confidence at this time in order that Military Government Welfare Officers may be so guided in their administrative views.

Complete information will be given in subsequent Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletins as the official information concerning the increased allowances becomes available.

SECTION VII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Health Insurance

The Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, has sent to all prefectoral governors information on the amended Health Insurance Law effective 1 August, in Insurance Bureau Instructions (Hohatsu) No. 1, dated 12 July. The information made particular reference to:

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1. The paying of bonuses and how they are to be classified as part of the standard remuneration.

2. The employees of government or local public bodies, not covered by a mutual aid society shall be insured under Health Insurance with attention called to the fact that a group of employers of the local public bodies may form a Health Insurance Society.

3. The limit placed on the premium rate in a society-managed organization.

4. The nurses' allowance and the necessary revisions of premium rates by some Health Insurance societies.

Attention is called to Hohatsu No. 5, dated 13 July, subject: "The Health Facilities of the Health Insurance Law for Fiscal Year 1948". Information contained in this Hohatsu pertains particularly to the operation of the directly managed Health Insurance medical facilities, as to special emphasis on tuberculosis, the minimum fee rates and what physical culture programs should be encouraged.

Reference Hohatsu No. 8, dated 13 July, subject: "Regard to the Establishment of the Social Insurance Medical Care Advisory Council". The Law provides for establishing such a council in each prefecture with the membership composed of representation of the insurer, insured, medical and dental profession and public interest. Appointments are made by the governor based on the recommendations of the organizations concerned. This council shall function largely on its own initiative as advisors to both the local public body and the purveyors of medical care.

Mutual Aid

No objection was offered to a Cabinet Order establishing Appeal Boards to function for the Mutual Aid Associations. This is a major step towards incorporating appeal and fair hearing proceedings into the administration of social insurance for government employees.

SECTION VIII

MEMORANDA TO THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

3 Incls: 1. Venereal Disease Prevention Law

2. a. Allocation of Liquid Chlorine for July, August, September, 1948 for Waterworks and Sewerage.
- b. Allocation of Bleaching Powder for July, August, September, 1948 for Waterworks and Sewerage.
- c. Fuel Allocation (Standard Coal and Lignite) for use in the Ministry of Education Hospitals, for July, August, September
- d. Distribution of DDT Products and Typhus Vaccine: June 1948
- e. Distribution of DDT Dust and Spray to National Hospitals and Sanatoria, April, May, June 1948.

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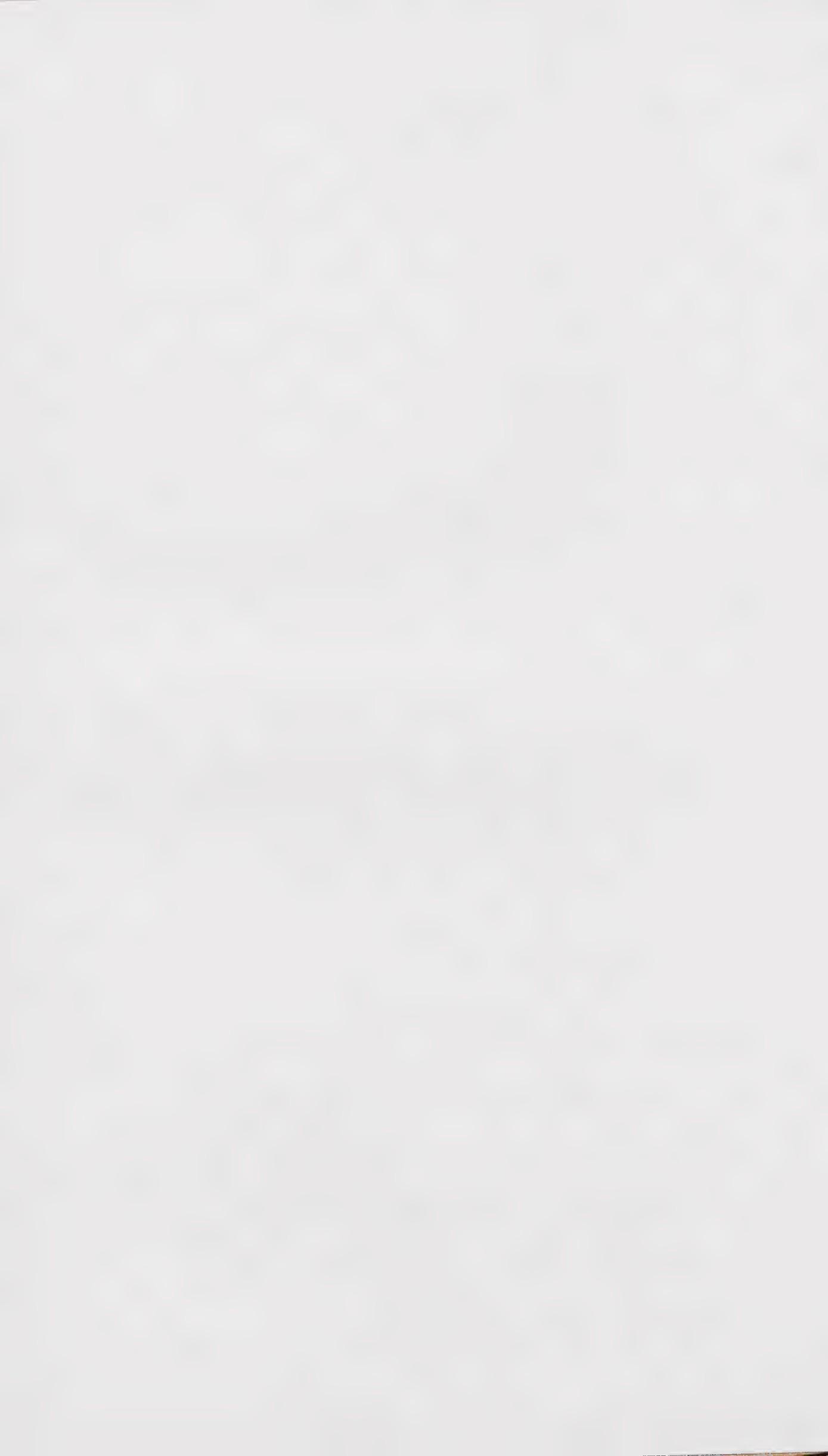
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- f. Allocation of Standard Coal and Lignite to National Hospitals and Sanatoria for July, August, September 1948.
 - g. Allocation of Standard Coal and Lignite to Public and Private Hospitals and Sanatoria for July, August, September 1948.
 - h. Allocation of Standard Coal, Substandard Coal, and Lignite to Public Bathhouses for July, August, September 1948.
 - i. Distribution Plan of Cement for the 2nd Quarter, Japanese FY 1948, for July, August, September.
 - j. Allocation of Cement for the Maintenance of Waterworks in 2nd Quarter , Japanese FY 1948, July, August, September.
3. Report of cases and deaths from communicable and venereal diseases in Japan - 24 July 1948.

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Inclosure Nos. 1 and 2 missing



DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 24 JULY 1948

During the thirtieth week ended 24 July 1948 there were reported 12,154 cases of communicable disease compared with 14,417 cases in the preceding week. No report was received from Fukui Prefecture. Niigata Prefecture failed to submit a report on malaria, measles, whooping cough, tuberculosis, pneumonia and influenza.

Tuberculosis cases declined 20 percent, from 3,925 previously to 7,161 currently. This was the smallest number of cases reported in twelve weeks. It was 8 percent less than the number (7,783) for the thirtieth week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates per 100,000 population per annum were 479.5 and 476.2 respectively.

The number of measles cases this week (859) was nearly 30 percent less than in the preceding week (1,195) and was the smallest weekly total in twenty-three weeks. It was less than one fifth the figure (4,450) recorded in the corresponding week of 1947. The current and cumulative case rates were 57.5 and 95.4 respectively.

Whooping cough cases declined 15 percent from the peak figure (1,841) established in the previous week. The number this week (1,579) was approximately the same as the numbers (1,570 and 1,567) reported in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth weeks. This was 30 percent of the total (5,326) recorded in the thirtieth week of last year. The current and cumulative case rates were 105.7 and 65.2 respectively.

There was a 15 percent reduction in pneumonia cases which totalled 738 this week compared with 870 previously. This was less than 40 percent of the number (1,925) in the same period last year. The current case rate (49.4) was less than a fourth of the cumulative rate (199.1).

There were 21 cases of influenza compared with 37 cases last week. In the same week in 1947 there were nearly nine times as many cases (180). Half (10) of the current cases were in Hiroshima Prefecture. Nine additional prefectures reported one or two cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.4 and 5.3 respectively.

Diphtheria cases (120) were 15 percent fewer than previously (142). Deaths (6) remained about the same as last week (5). The current number of cases was nearly 60 percent less than in the corresponding week of 1947 (279) and 80 percent below the number (536) in the same week of 1946. There were decreases this week in eighteen prefectures and small increases in sixteen. The current and cumulative case rates were 8.0 and 21.7 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.4 and 2.0.

There was a 9 percent increase in dysentery cases and a 7 percent increase in deaths. Cases and deaths numbered 831 and 274 respectively this week compared with 761 cases and 209 deaths previously. The number of cases was less than 40 percent of the total (2,215) reported in the thirtieth week of 1947 and less than 20 percent of the number (4,411) in the corresponding period of 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 55.6 and 11.9 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 15.0 and 2.9.

The number of typhoid fever cases this week (444) was 56 percent higher than previously (285). Deaths increased from 29 to 39. The number of cases was nearly 15 percent less than in the corresponding period of 1947 (514) and 60 percent less than in the corresponding week of 1946 (1,137). Small decreases were recorded in 11 prefectures and increases in 29 prefectures. The largest increase in any single prefecture was in Nagano where an outbreak was recorded last week. Cases in Nagano Prefecture totalled 145 and accounted for nearly a third of all cases reported this week. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 29.7 and 10.5 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.6 and 1.2.

Paratyphoid fever cases increased more than 20 percent, from 82 in the previous week to 100. There were 4 deaths compared with 1 last week. The number of cases was 36 percent less than in the corresponding week of 1947 (156) and 70 percent less than in the same week of 1946 (329). Increases of 1 to 6 cases were reported this week in 17 prefectures and Shizuoka Prefecture recorded an increase of 12 cases, raising its total from 2 last week to 14. Decreases of 1 to 6 cases were

recorded in 11 prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 6.7 and 3.5 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 0.1.

There were 6 cases of smallpox and no deaths reported this week compared with 1 case and 1 death last week. In the thirtieth weeks of 1947 and 1946 there were 2 and 18 cases respectively. Cases were reported in the following prefectures: Saga (4), Okayama (1) and Kyoto (1). The current and cumulative case rates were 0.4 and 0.1 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

Typhus fever remained about the same. There were 9 cases compared with 8 last week. No deaths were reported in either week. This was less than 40 percent of the number (23) reported in the corresponding week of 1947 and only 11 percent of the total (80) in the same week of 1946. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.6 and 1.0 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

The total of malaria cases this week (217) was 11 percent higher than previously (195). There were no deaths compared with 1 last week. The number of cases was little more than half the total (411) in the same week of 1947 and only 12 percent of the number (1,758) reported in the corresponding period of 1946. Sixty percent (130) of all current cases were in Shiga Prefecture. Thirty additional prefectures reported from 1 to 13 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 14.5 and 6.4 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

Scarlet fever cases declined for the third consecutive week. The total this week (44) was 17 percent less than previously (53). There was 1 death compared with none in the preceding week. The total cases continued to be higher than in the corresponding periods of 1947 and 1946 when there were 38 and 37 cases respectively. From 1 to 11 cases were reported in nearly half (21) the prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 2.9 and 3.8 respectively. The current death rate was 0.1 and the cumulative rate was less than 0.1.

There were 25 cases and 5 deaths reported for epidemic meningitis this week compared with 22 cases and 5 deaths in the preceding week. The current number of cases was slightly less than in the thirtieth weeks of 1947 and 1946 when there were 32 and 27 cases respectively. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.7 and 2.8 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 0.7.

No cases or deaths from Japanese "B" encephalitis were reported in the last two weeks. There were no cases in the thirtieth week of 1947 and in the corresponding period of 1946, there were 12 cases. Both the cumulative case and death rates as of 24 July 1948 were less than 0.1.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The current and cumulative number of cases of syphilis were 3,588 and 133,706 respectively; for gonorrhea, 3,581 and 141,867; for chancroid, 477 and 24,254. These totals were all higher than in the preceding week when there were reported 3,427 cases of syphilis, 3,493 cases of gonorrhea and 453 cases of chancroid. The current number of syphilis cases was 28 percent higher than in the corresponding week of 1947 (2,813). The current numbers of gonorrhea and chancroid cases, however, were less than in the same week of 1947 when there were reported 4,334 cases of gonorrhea and 651 cases of chancroid. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases were: syphilis, 240.2 and 293.4 respectively; gonorrhea 239.8 and 316.6; chancroid, 31.9 and 54.1.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 24 July 1948

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	11	3	777	103	29	3	343	24
AOMORI	1	-	144	7	6	2	30	7
IWATE	-	-	197	20	11	2	74	13
MIYAGI	-	-	285	19	7	-	60	9
AKITA	4	-	361	23	5	1	50	15
YAMAGATA	1	-	166	15	12	1	101	13
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	115	9	29	7	145	24
IBARAKI	2	-	199	7	40	20	248	105
TOCHIGI	5	-	221	20	34	7	113	34
GUMMA	3	-	158	28	38	7	197	38
SAITAMA	5	-	233	17	15	6	139	50
CHIBA	1	-	89	5	10	2	89	21
TOKYO	5	2	624	85	73	12	666	132
KANAGAWA	2	1	279	28	19	6	149	37
NIIGATA	3	-	410	36	36	2	228	25
TOYAMA	2	-	61	9	2	-	23	4
ISHIKAWA	4	-	158	13	1	1	14	4
FUKUI	NR	NR	*64	7	NR	NR	*66	*10
YAMANASHI	-	-	45	-	2	-	21	3
NAGANO	-	-	253	12	6	1	168	17
GIFU	1	-	69	8	50	13	126	45
SHIZUOKA	3	-	178	22	21	7	118	46
AICHI	3	-	271	28	56	26	285	97
MIE	3	-	169	16	14	2	79	19
SHIGA	4	-	53	2	3	-	27	5
KYOTO	-	-	160	21	9	3	*123	*29
OSAKA	4	1	175	18	41	5	217	32
HYOGO	2	-	279	32	26	2	131	27
NARA	6	-	84	3	3	-	14	2
WAKAYAMA	1	-	72	3	1	1	15	7
TOTTORI	2	-	45	3	4	1	22	8
SHIMANE	-	-	163	15	12	1	43	10
OKAYAMA	3	-	174	18	19	8	57	31
HIROSHIMA	2	-	251	7	18	5	87	25
YAMAGUCHI	8	-	198	6	20	5	52	12
TOKUSHIMA	3	-	78	10	8	1	43	5
KAGAWA	1	-	96	11	10	4	81	16
EHIME	1	-	257	29	17	13	149	57
KOCHI	1	-	95	5	5	1	35	10
FUKUOKA	1	-	503	28	27	8	*178	34
SAGA	5	-	347	24	16	8	77	28
NAGASAKI	1	-	278	34	29	12	123	31
KUMAMOTO	7	-	99	8	20	6	117	38
OITA	2	-	296	34	8	5	46	34
MIYAZAKI	3	-	230	21	10	3	102	*25
KAGOSHIMA	3	1	251	21	9	4	77	19
TOTAL	120	6	*9710	890	831	224	*5348	*1277
RATE	8.0	0.4	21.7	2.0	55.6	15.0	11.9	2.9
	Previous	9.5	0.3		51.0	14.0		

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	10	1	147	9	7	-	50	2
OMORI	6	-	42	5	1	-	6	1
IWATE	3	2	24	5	4	-	27	4
MIYAGI	12	-	75	6	3	-	52	3
AKITA	5	1	32	4	1	-	4	1
YAMAGATA	2	-	47	9	-	-	13	-
FUKUSHIMA	7	1	88	14	1	-	39	2
IBARAKI	9	-	91	14	4	-	42	1
TOCHIGI	7	-	65	9	1	-	23	2
GUMIA	2	1	62	10	-	-	33	-
SAITAMA	8	2	100	20	1	-	25	1
CHIBA	12	-	105	4	7	-	30	-
TOKYO	25	6	677	75	20	-	455	12
KANAGAWA	14	4	239	28	2	-	68	-
NIIGATA	8	1	125	15	4	-	55	5
TOYAMA	5	-	83	9	2	-	18	2
ISHIKAWA	-	-	38	6	-	-	4	1
FUKUI	NR	NR	*53	3	NR	-	10	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	13	-	-	-	9	3
NAGANO	145	7	250	10	1	-	24	1
GIFU	5	-	220	29	2	-	*37	2
SHIZUOKA	8	1	164	13	14	-	86	2
AICHI	12	2	169	17	5	-	54	2
MIE	11	1	167	13	-	-	44	-
SHIGA	1	-	18	2	-	-	9	4
KYOTO	11	2	157	18	2	-	48	-
OSAKA	13	-	184	43	2	-	36	1
HYOGO	20	2	184	34	-	-	7	-
NARA	4	-	29	1	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	4	-	81	9	1	-	10	-
TOTTORI	6	1	44	2	1	-	5	1
SHIMANE	5	-	72	5	1	-	52	-
OKAYAMA	11	2	86	13	-	-	6	-
HIROSHIMA	8	-	143	11	6	-	27	-
YAMAGUCHI	3	-	38	3	1	-	9	1
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	56	7	-	-	4	-
KAGAWA	-	-	31	10	1	-	21	3
EHIME	8	-	76	8	1	-	20	-
KOCHI	7	-	76	10	-	-	23	-
FUKUOKA	7	-	107	9	2	-	24	-
SAGA	3	-	28	1	-	-	7	1
NIIGASAKI	4	-	47	10	-	-	12	1
KUMAMOTO	2	-	19	3	1	-	10	1
OITA	6	2	89	7	-	-	9	2
KITAYAZAKI	1	-	35	2	-	-	10	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	7	1	-	-	2	-
TOTAL	444	39	*4692	536	100	4	*1560	*65
RATE								
Current	29.7	2.6	10.5	1.2	6.7	0.3	3.5	0.1
Previous	19.1	1.9			5.5	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

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Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Death:
HOKKAIDO	-	-	6	-	-	-	18	3
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	1
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	1
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUNMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	2	-	10	1
CHIBA	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	-
TOKYO	-	-	1	-	-	-	41	3
MARAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	2
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	-	-
KAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	-	-	1	1	-	-	30	2
SHIZUOKA	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
MICHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
NIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
HYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-
OSAKA	1	-	2	-	-	-	145	1
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	8
KARA	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
MAYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	1
OKAYAMA	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
FIROSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	1
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ZOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUYUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
SAGA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MICASAKI	4	-	5	-	-	-	15	2
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6	-	26	1	9	-	450	33
RATE								
Current	0.4	-	0.1	0.0	0.6	-	1.0	0.1
Previous	0.1	0.1	0.5					

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	7	-	72	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	30	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	2	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	2	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
FUJISHIMA	2	-	23	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	3	-	35	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	13	-	188	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	2	-	65	1	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	NR	NR	62	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTAMA	2	-	28	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	3	-	24	2	-	-	-	-
EUKUI	NR	NR	19	1	NR	NR	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	1	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	*29	-	-	-	-	-
NIE	2	-	46	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	130	-	1170	-	-	-	-	-
KIOTO	1	-	26	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	-
HIOGO	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	2	-	34	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	5	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	2	-	28	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	65	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	33	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
EGAWA	-	-	19	1	-	-	-	-
EHIME	2	-	78	4	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
ZUKUOKA	6	-	155	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	3	-	30	1	-	-	-	-
MAGASAKI	4	-	43	-	-	-	-	-
ERANOTO	4	-	45	3	-	-	-	-
OITA	1	-	43	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	2	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	8	-	106	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	217	-	2883	17	-	-	-	-
RATE								
Current	14.5	-	6.4	0.0	-	-	-	-
Previous	13.1	0.1			-	-	-	-

see footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	124	1531	239	2220	154	17156
KOMORI	3	*301	8	333	109	*3481
IWATE	30	869	12	413	258	5699
MIYAGI	14	888	32	710	191	4545
AKITA	6	207	12	463	98	3816
YAMAGATA	14	329	30	340	109	2858
FUKUSHIMA	13	482	20	469	186	4380
IBARAKI	11	571	14	376	131	2768
TOCHIGI	2	228	12	672	106	2729
GUMMA	5	285	61	957	128	2421
SAITAMA	1	72	28	543	182	3329
CHIBA	-	83	9	306	95	3110
TOKYO	16	788	103	2251	825	24553
GANAGAWA	5	165	44	1109	280	8853
NIIGATA	NR	991	NR	1989	NR	6442
TOYAMA	16	787	65	1404	244	5198
ISHIKAWA	19	609	83	800	128	3633
FUKUI	NR	902	NR	318	NR	1205
YAMANASHI	1	36	7	195	32	1067
MICANO	19	957	47	986	159	4913
GIFU	21	1844	28	390	128	3234
SHIZUOKA	5	861	30	501	151	4974
AICHI	33	959	62	787	161	7435
MIE	15	1191	23	364	137	2310
SHIGA	6	488	-	411	57	1726
KYOTO	23	757	41	684	202	5217
OSAKA	25	662	28	505	446	10605
HYOGO	49	1121	48	338	169	3437
NARA	-	81	9	52	36	1297
WAKAYAMA	1	229	4	126	40	1319
TOTTORI	6	819	8	97	97	2307
SHIMANE	22	324	135	1150	124	4607
OKAYAMA	60	3159	25	492	210	3461
HOSHIMA	104	4366	36	621	284	8304
YALAGUCHI	2	329	8	210	115	2297
TOKUSHIMA	4	1616	-	113	32	2029
KAGAWA	6	2203	5	183	40	1628
EHIME	49	3967	33	704	243	5628
KOCHI	13	2121	5	180	62	1723
FUJUOKA	35	936	93	2033	361	11769
SAGA	16	269	41	551	79	2114
MICASAKI	17	562	17	469	165	4227
KUMAMOTO	33	1043	26	438	142	2320
OITA	3	538	13	348	95	2906
MIYAZAKI	4	370	13	179	90	2243
KAGOSHIMA	8	843	22	432	80	2087
TOTAL	859	*42739	1579	29212	7161	*213360
RATE	Current	57.5	95.4	105.7	65.2	479.5
	Previous	80.0		123.3		597.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAP B ENCEPHALITIS (SUSPECTS)			
	Current (C)	Current (D)	Cumulative (C)	Cumulative (D)	Current (C)	Current (D)	Cumulative (C)	Cumulative (D)	Current (C)	Current (D)	Cumulative (C)	Cumulative (D)
HOKKAIDO	4	-	328	2	3	-	134	26	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	8	-	3	1	29	5	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	12	1	-	-	13	2	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	2	-	41	1	1	-	60	7	-	-	-	-
AKITA	2	-	14	-	1	-	43	8	-	-	-	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	15	-	-	-	27	9	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	18	-	1	1	60	15	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	3	-	40	-	1	-	56	12	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	-	33	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
GORIA	1	1	65	2	-	-	17	5	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	3	-	63	-	-	-	19	7	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	8	-	-	-	16	2	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	11	-	327	4	2	-	277	78	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	1	-	60	2	-	-	68	14	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	2	-	14	1	1	-	21	7	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	6	-	1	-	14	5	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	-	4	-	1	-	6	2	-	-	-	-
IKUKI	NR	NR	*3	-	NR	NR	7	2	NR	NR	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	30	-	1	1	11	2	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	-	69	-	-	-	26	8	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	39	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	34	3	1	-	33	6	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	90	-	-	-	17	3	-	-	-	-
MIE	1	-	31	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	1	-	29	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	3	-	65	-	-	-	31	13	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	1	-	64	1	3	-	55	11	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	1	-	25	1	-	-	24	9	-	-	-	-
HARA	-	-	4	-	-	-	8	2	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	5	1	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	17	6	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	12	-	-	-	7	4	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	22	-	1	-	8	3	-	-	1	1
HIROSHIMA	1	-	16	-	-	-	17	3	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	10	-	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
ZOKUSHIMA	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	20	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	19	-	-	-	12	5	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	8	-	1	1	5	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	20	1	-	-	27	6	-	-	-	-
SAGA	1	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
MAGASAKI	-	-	14	-	-	-	15	6	-	-	-	-
ZUMAMOTO	-	-	1	-	-	-	12	7	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	8	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
KIYAZAKI	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	*1	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	6	-	3	1	19	8	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	44	1	*1711	21	25	5	1275	*317	-	-	3	1
RATE												
Current	2.9	0.1	3.8	0.0	1.7	0.3	2.8	0.7	-	-	0.0	0.0
Previous	3.5	-			1.5	0.3			-	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 24 July 1948
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	69	6347	1	144
AOMORI	12	1514	-	15
IWATE	11	1428	-	18
MIYAGI	17	2051	-	8
AKITA	14	1393	-	-
YAMAGATA	13	1092	-	9
FUKUSHIMA	24	2613	-	25
IBARAKI	14	3017	-	-
TOCHIGI	17	1716	-	45
GUNMA	9	1852	1	28
SAITAMA	5	1564	1	56
CHIBA	3	934	-	-
TOKYO	55	4711	1	122
KANAGAWA	7	2803	-	63
NIIGATA	NR	3388	NR	46
TOYAMA	24	3146	-	30
ISHIKAWA	15	1724	-	75
FUKUI	NR	681	NR	76
YAMANASHI	5	596	-	20
NAGANO	25	2134	-	30
GIFU	19	2056	-	51
SHIZUOKA	38	2074	-	20
AICHI	36	2634	-	73
MIE	8	1577	2	11
SHIGA	-	974	2	*120
KYOTO	13	1312	-	115
OSAKA	19	2123	1	82
HYOGO	14	1104	-	*8
NARA	1	392	-	7
WAKAYAMA	3	1836	-	61
TOTTORI	4	807	-	12
SHIMANE	14	2484	-	33
OKAYAMA	20	1421	1	41
HIROSHIMA	27	3020	10	265
YAMAGUCHI	9	1084	-	4
TOKYOSHIMA	6	1847	-	67
KAGAWA	3	1039	-	10
EHIME	40	4252	-	137
KOCHI	2	1319	-	4
FUKUOKA	29	*3652	1	303
SAGA	9	1672	-	10
NAGASAKI	16	1485	-	2
KUMAMOTO	27	1523	-	26
OITA	12	908	-	83
MIYAZAKI	8	694	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	22	1199	-	3
TOTAL	738	*89192	21	*2358
RATE				
Current	49.4	199.1	1.4	5.3
Previous	58.3		2.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947 and 1948

DISEASES	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 30 Weeks		
	24 Jul 1948	26 Jul 1947	27 Jul 1946	1948	1947	1946
<i>Cases</i>						
DIPHTHERIA	120	279	586	9710	18799	29956
DYSENTERY	831	2215	4411	5348	9919	16748
TYPHOID	444	514	1137	4692	7863	25736
PARATYPHOID	100	156	329	1560	2172	4491
SMALLPOX	6	2	18	26	374	17606
TYPHUS FEVER	9	23	80	450	960	30446
MALARIA	217	411	1758	2883	6777	NA
CHOLERA	-	-	77	-	-	364
SCARLET FEVER	44	38	37	1711	1634	1173
EPIDEMIC MENIN- GITIS	25	32	27	1275	2627	1011
JAP.B.ENCEPHAL- ITIS (SUSPECT)	-	-	12	3	5	NA
PLAQUE	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Deaths</i>						
DIPHTHERIA	6	24	32	890	1664	2595
DYSENTERY	224	405	561	1277	1888	2392
TYPHOID	39	53	121	536	946	3100
PARATYPHOID	4	9	24	65	119	231
SMALLPOX	-	-	3	1	38	2689
TYPHUS FEVER	-	1	7	33	78	2748
MALARIA	-	1	10	17	15	NA
CHOLERA	-	-	17	-	-	145
SCARLET FEVER	1	1	-	21	38	76
EPIDEMIC MENIN- GITIS	5	7	4	317	804	267
JAP.B.ENCEPHAL- ITIS (SUSPECT)	-	-	4	1	3	NA
PLAQUE	-	-	-	-	-	-

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947 and 1948

DISEASES	Week Ended			Cumulative Number For First 30 Weeks		
	24 Jul 1948	26 Jul 1947	27 Jul 1946	1948	1947	1946
<i>Case Rate</i>						
DIPHTHERIA	8.0	18.7	40.6	21.7	41.9	69.1
DYSENTERY	55.6	148.1	305.4	11.9	22.1	38.7
TYPHOID	29.7	34.4	78.7	10.5	17.5	59.4
PARATYPHOID	6.7	10.4	22.8	3.5	4.8	10.4
SMALLPOX	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.8	40.6
TYPHUS FEVER	0.6	1.5	5.5	1.0	2.1	70.3
MALARIA	14.5	27.5	121.7	6.4	15.1	NA
CHOLERA	-	-	5.3	-	-	0.8
SCARLET FEVER	2.9	2.5	2.6	3.8	3.6	2.7
EPIDEMIC MENIN- GITIS	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.8	5.9	2.3
JAP.B.ENCEPHAL- ITIS (SUSPECT)	-	-	0.8	0.0	0.0	NA
PLAQUE	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Death Rate</i>						
DIPHTHERIA	0.4	1.6	2.2	2.0	3.7	6.0
DYSENTERY	15.0	27.1	38.8	2.9	4.2	5.5
TYPHOID	2.6	3.5	8.4	1.2	2.1	7.2
PARATYPHOID	0.3	0.6	1.7	0.1	0.3	0.5
SMALLPOX	-	-	0.2	0.0	0.1	6.2
TYPHUS FEVER	-	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	6.3
MALARIA	-	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	NA
CHOLERA	-	-	1.2	-	-	0.3
SCARLET FEVER	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	0.1	0.2
EPIDEMIC MENIN- GITIS	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.8	0.6
JAP.B.ENCEPHAL- ITIS (SUSPECT)	-	-	0.3	0.0	0.0	NA
PLAQUE	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 24 JULY 1948

(C) Current Cases
 (T) Total cases for year
 to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	29	661	150	5730	147	4402
AOMORI	9	*278	31	1945	25	1259
IWATE	-	66	24	649	34	931
MIYAGI	7	242	32	1383	50	1326
AKITA	2	126	38	1595	29	1660
YAMAGATA	2	38	12	635	29	1346
FUKUSHIMA	6	276	41	2008	37	1622
IBARAKI	6	541	39	2182	41	2219
TOCHIGI	2	227	55	1831	50	2762
GUMMA	6	135	50	1441	80	1649
SAITAMA	5	221	46	1312	47	1335
CHIBA	9	863	53	5482	48	4689
TOKYO	32	1154	246	7960	177	9129
KANAGAWA	33	1254	219	8665	210	5711
NIIGATA	2	330	44	2218	44	2373
TOYAMA	2	188	50	1537	57	1708
ISHIKAWA	4	260	34	1493	20	1290
FUKUI	NR	105	NR	880	NR	932
YAMANASHI	-	93	9	844	10	633
NAGANO	2	171	50	5250	60	4033
GIFU	2	345	34	2010	40	1260
SHIZUOKA	6	382	96	3474	58	3649
AICHI	63	4653	160	13072	172	11197
MIE	8	397	33	1626	41	2206
SHIGA	7	324	28	841	18	924
KYOTO	11	1118	74	4650	78	4681
OSAKA	15	1153	215	5927	213	7059
HYOGO	3	1670	287	10498	426	14400
NARA	5	402	40	1515	27	1613
WAKAYAMA	15	538	140	2799	66	1888
TOTTORI	6	162	59	1572	45	1340
SHIMANE	-	77	9	619	12	657
OKAYAMA	27	659	126	2887	186	2636
HIROSHIMA	26	762	154	4284	124	3309
YAMAGUCHI	27	565	177	4041	184	3208
TOKUSHIMA	11	149	25	849	21	902
KAGAWA	-	253	12	802	13	1037
EHIME	5	223	50	1631	41	1644
KOCHI	4	165	29	1029	19	776
FUKUOKA	38	*1717	231	9180	232	*7692
SAGA	8	206	60	2295	50	1743
NAGASAKI	6	437	108	3477	84	2623
KUMAMOTO	7	222	97	2450	121	2217
OITA	4	211	22	1850	36	1391
MIYAZAKI	2	96	24	1208	56	831
KAGOSHIMA	13	139	68	2241	30	1814
TOTAL	477	*24254	3581	*141867	3588	*133706
RATE						
Current	31.9	54.1	239.8	316.6	240.2	298.4
Previous	30.3		233.9		229.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946, 1947 and 1948

Diseases	Week Ending			Cumulative Number for		
	24 July 1948	26 July 1947	27 July 1946	First 30 Weeks 1948	1947	1948
<u>Number</u>						
CHANCROID	477	651	6,351	24,254	23,810	14,097
GONORRHEA	3,581	4,334	2,891	141,867	118,978	62,650
SYPHILIS	3,588	2,813	1,521	133,706	81,103	34,953
<u>Rates</u>						
CHANCROID	31.9	43.5	44.0	54.1	53.1	32.5
GONORRHEA	239.8	289.7	200.2	316.6	265.1	144.6
SYPHILIS	240.2	188.0	105.3	298.4	180.7	80.7

- NOTE: 1. There were no cases or deaths reported for plague.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, enumerated on 1 October 1947, and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.